

**PROTECTIVE SHROUD FOR FCC FEED NOZZLES
AND METHOD FOR DESIGNING SUCH SHROUD**

5

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

10 Fluid Catalytic Converter (FCC) feed nozzles
and, in particular, protective shrouds for such feed
nozzles.

DESCRIPTION OF RELATED ART

15 In some refineries, there is a problem with
erosion of feed nozzle oil heads, which are being eroded
from impingement of catalyst. The application of shields
around feed guns is being practiced in recent years as a
means to reduce catalyst erosion attack on the heads of
feed guns.

20 **SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

 A protective shield for protecting a feed nozzle
encloses, not only the cylindrical circumference of the
feed nozzle, but also encloses and protects the front end
of the feed nozzle. The protective shield includes an
25 open portion in its end, which corresponds to, and
surrounds the slit in the end of the feed nozzle. Optimal
shape of the open portion is determined by spray
visualization tests.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

30 Figures 1A, 1B and 1C are isometric views of a
shield over an oil head.

 Figure 1D is a drawing of a later shield shown in
top, front and side elevation views.

 Figure 2 is a drawing of a shield used in the
35 testing program also shown in top, front and side
elevation views.

Figure 3 is a drawing of the shield of Figure 2 in combination with an oil head also shown in top, front and side elevation views.

DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

5 A possible solution for protecting feed nozzles is to cover the oil head that is exposed to the catalyst with a refractory-lined protective shield. This shield should be constructed in such a way that it can easily be placed over the nozzle head and, when damaged, removed
10 and replaced.

 Applicants believe that a more enclosing cover is needed to withstand catalyst attack. The risk of applying such shields is that they can affect the spray in a way that is deleterious for the performance of the feed
15 nozzle. Tests were carried out to establish that there is no such deleterious influence.

 Several different shields of a successively more enclosing nature were constructed and tested. In these tests the spray characteristics of the feed nozzle were
20 measured.

 Applicants have concluded that the shields tested have hardly any negative influence on the spray characteristics compared to operating the feed nozzle without the shield.

25 The following paragraphs describe the tests. In a pilot plant the atomization of hydrocarbons by steam is simulated using water and air (at ambient temperature). The spray can be characterized with the aid of photography, video, impact, and droplet size
30 measurements.

 The instruments for droplet size, impact, and liquid flux measurements are placed on a specially designed traversing unit so that the measurements can be carried out at any desired horizontal and vertical position.

Figures 1A, 1B and 1C show isometric views of a first shield 10 placed over an oil head 20. With the shield 10 of Figures 1A, 1B and 1C, it was observed that the width of the slit 30 is larger than necessary. This increases the chance that catalyst can reach the unprotected outer surface of the oil head 20. A second shield 10a was constructed as shown in Figure 1D. The oil head is not shown for clarity.

With the shield 10a of Figure 1D, it was observed that there is still a big space between the outer edge of the spray and the shield 10a. From these observations, a third shield 10b was constructed as shown in Figure 2.

The third shield 10b, shown in Figure 2 without an oil head, is different from the previous versions in such a way that the sides 11 forming the open portion of the shield 10b are far less open and the open portion tapers upwards and outwards. It was observed that this shield encapsulates the spray on all sides reducing the chance of catalyst impinging on the unprotected oil head 20 (not shown). Figure 3 shows the Shield 10b of Figure 2 in combination with an oil head 20.

To determine that the shield 10b does not affect the characteristics of the feed nozzle 20, spray characterization measurements were done with the slit 30 in a vertical as well as a horizontal orientation.

In the third shield 10b of Figure 3, it was observed that the shield encloses the spray quite well. Also, the outer edge of the space between the shield 10b and the feed nozzle 20 is nicely filled with spray.

It was observed that the spray characteristics do not change significantly if the nozzle 20 is operated with and without the shield 10b.

In order to design a suitable shield around a feed nozzle that is different from the one described herein,

one should shape the shield such that it encloses the feed nozzle following the contours of the feed nozzle tip and the spray emerging from the tip such that the walls of the shield make no contact with the spray. In practice
5 this may not be a trivial endeavor if one does not have any idea of the shape of the spray; for example, if one does not know the angle of divergence of the spray. For the sake of prudence, a designer will want to conduct some simple air-water spray tests such as described
10 above. Such tests, even if conducted without sophisticated measuring equipment, and by just using the naked eye to "eyeball" the shape of the spray, will often be sufficient to derive the gap in the shield that is necessary to avoid contact with the spray.

15 The novel feature of the present invention is that the shroud not only encloses the feed nozzle from the side (as is customary) but also has a top cover, which extends almost all the way up to the slit (the opening through which the spray emerges). When one encloses a
20 spray with such a shield one is not sure "how far one can go". If one makes the fit between shield and spray too tight, the spray will make contact with the shield, which is not desired. If the gap between shield and spray is too large, there is too much room for catalyst to
25 enter, collide with the tip of the feed nozzle and thereby damage it. The point of the tests is to determine just how tightly one can make the shield fit around the spray without the spray making contact with the shield. The shields of Figures 1A-1D and Figure 2 show
30 increasingly tight fits. The shield of Figure 2 is the best one in terms of tightness of fit without negative interference.

Of course all of this is highly dependent on the form of the spray, which in turn is determined by the

internal architecture of the feed nozzle. In that sense the shield disclosed herein is not a "one-size-fits-all" solution. If one would want to cover a different feed nozzle with a shield, one would have to go through a
5 test procedure to find the right solution for that particular feed nozzle.

The ideal condition would be to make this opening so large that at its outer end it is larger than the opening of the slit plus the natural increase in width of the
10 spray incurred in traversing the distance between the slit opening and the outer edge of the shroud. This widening of the spray is dictated by the laws of hydrodynamics and by the shape of the slit. In many practical cases, the natural widening angle is between 5
15 and 10 degrees. In order to have a more precise number for this, one could undertake spray visualization tests.

The exact sizes of this opening will depend, among other things, on the size and the shape of the orifice through which the spray emerges.